

2014 OCT 14 AM 10:30

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT
OF NEW YORK

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Michael J. Harris
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CV 14 5995
BRODIE, J.

REYES, M.J

CONVERSE INC.,

Plaintiff,

V.

HITCH ENTERPRISES PTY LTD
D/B/A SKEANIE,

Defendant.

Civil Action No.

Jury Trial Demanded

COMPLAINT

This case is about protecting Converse Inc.'s ("Converse's") trademark rights in an iconic shoe design. The shoe design at issue:

"[was] ... the ultimate insider shoe for the top athletes back in the first 50 years of its existence, and then it was the ultimate outsider shoe. But it's always been a mainstream shoe, too. It sort of represents America."

Whitney Matheson, *Converse: 100 Years Young*, USA Today, Mar. 12, 2008, at 3D (quoting Hal Peterson). Plaintiff Converse, for its complaint against Defendant Hitch Enterprises Pty Ltd d/b/a Skeanie ("Defendant"), alleges as follows:

The Parties

1. Converse is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with a principal place of business at One High Street, North Andover, Massachusetts 01845. Founded in Massachusetts as the Converse Rubber Shoe Company in 1908, Converse is a leading producer of footwear, apparel, and accessories. Converse footwear appears in rock clubs, on the streets, on rappers, icons, celebrities, athletes, rebels, and originals.

2. On October 14, 2014, Converse also requested that the United States International Trade Commission ("ITC") institute an investigation against Defendant under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. § 1337 ("Section 337"), based on the unlawful importation into the United States, sale for importation into the United States, or sale within the United States after importation, of certain footwear products that violate Converse's rights in registered and common law trademarks used in connection with certain Converse shoes. Converse shoes bearing one or more of the trademarks asserted in this matter are referred to as "Converse Shoes."

3. On information and belief, Defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Australia with a principal place of business at Unit 3, 13 Lyell Street, Mittagong, New South Wales 2575, Australia.

Jurisdiction and Venue

4. This is an action for trademark infringement, false designation of origin, unfair competition, trademark dilution, and unfair business practices. This action arises under the Trademark Act of 1946, 15 U.S.C. § 1051, *et seq.* (“Lanham Act”), New York General Business Law §§ 133, 349, 360, and the common law of the State of New York.

5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to at least 15 U.S.C. § 1121(a) and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a) & (b), and 1367(a).

6. On information and belief, this Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendant based upon its contacts with this forum, including being domiciled in this forum, regularly and intentionally doing business here, and/or committing acts giving rise to this lawsuit here. Alternatively, on information and belief, this Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendant under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(k)(2).

7. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to at least 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c).

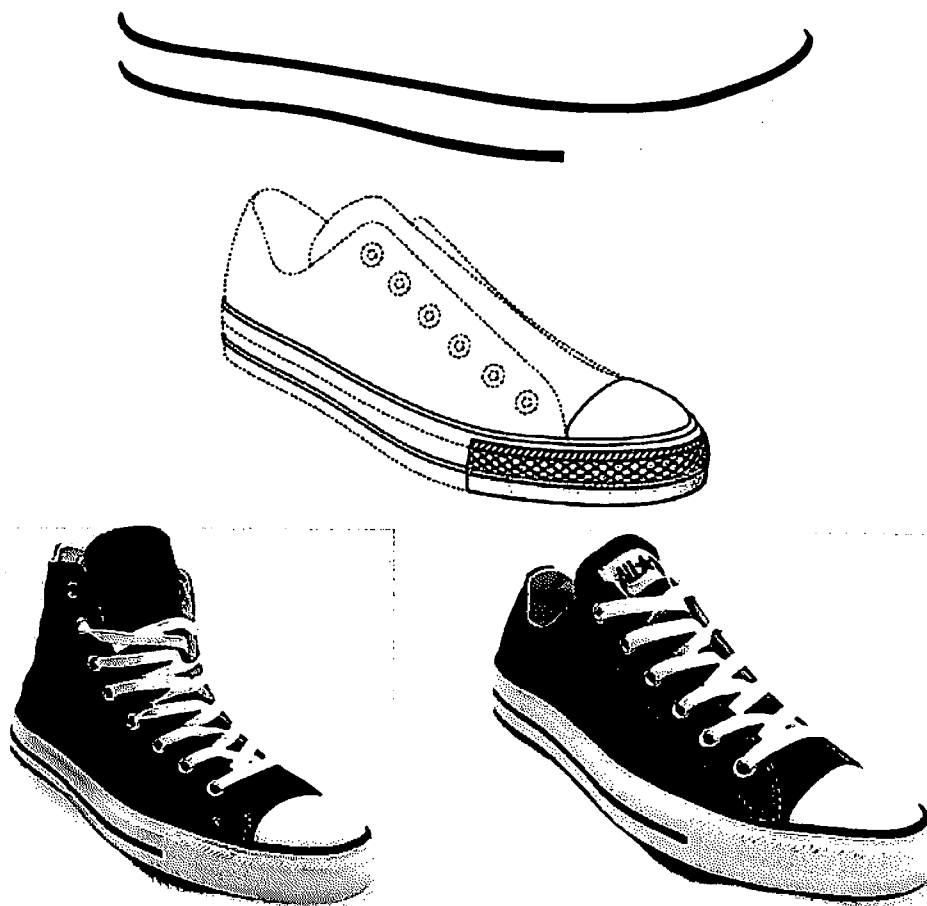
General Allegations – Converse’s Asserted Trademarks

8. Converse owns rights in the appearance of the midsole and outsole designs used in connection with Converse Shoes. Converse owns common law and federal trademark rights in the distinctive midsole design made up of a toe bumper and a toe cap, plus either an upper stripe and/or a lower stripe, including U.S. Trademark Registration No. 4,398,753 (the “Converse Midsole Trademark”). Converse also owns common law and federal trademark rights

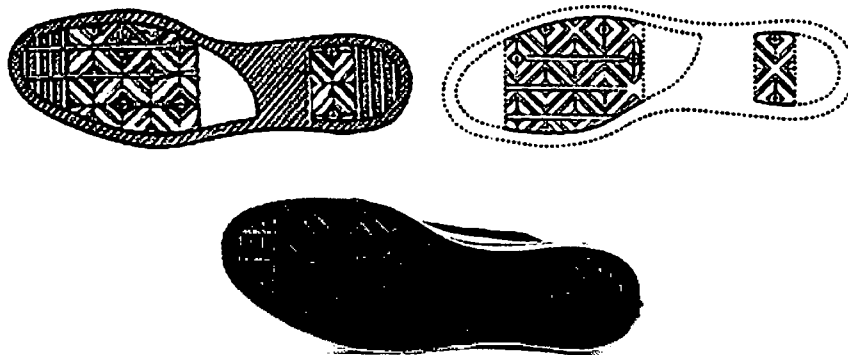
in the distinctive outsole design commonly used with Converse Shoes, including incontestable U.S. Trademark Registration Nos. 1,588,960 and 3,258,103 (the “Converse Outsole Trademark”). The Converse Midsole Trademark and Converse Outsole Trademark are referred to collectively as the “Asserted Trademarks.” Certified copies of the U.S. Trademark Registration Certificates for the Asserted Trademarks are attached as Exhibits 1 – 3. Exemplary images of the Asserted Trademarks are shown in Illustration 1 below.

Illustration 1: Examples of the Asserted Trademarks

Converse Midsole Trademark



Converse Outsole Trademark



9. Converse first introduced a distinctive combination of design elements closely resembling the Converse Midsole Trademark on “All Star” high-top sneakers in 1917. By 1932, the Converse Midsole Trademark acquired its present-day appearance. In 1934, Converse Shoes bearing the design were eponymously renamed “Chuck Taylor” after a Converse salesman and basketball player. In 1957, Converse introduced a low top, or “oxford,” version of shoes bearing the Converse Midsole Trademark. Converse has also used the Converse Midsole Trademark in connection with other footwear products, including but not limited to, “One Star” and “Star Player” shoe models. Consumers often refer to shoes bearing the Converse Midsole Trademark as “All Stars,” “Chuck Taylors,” “Chucks,” or “Chuck sneakers.” All told, Converse has continuously manufactured, promoted, and sold shoes bearing the Converse Midsole Trademark for more than 80 years.

10. Since their introduction around 1917, Converse has sold approximately one billion pairs of shoes bearing the Converse Midsole Trademark worldwide. Converse has spent hundreds of millions of dollars advertising and promoting shoes bearing the Converse Midsole Trademark. Converse’s advertisements and promotions of the Converse Midsole Trademark have appeared in print, on the Internet, on billboards, in videos, and at retail. Over the past two fiscal years alone, Converse has spent approximately \$30 million advertising and promoting the Converse Midsole Trademark in the United States. The Converse Midsole Trademark is also the subject of widespread and unsolicited public attention. This publicity extends from acclaim in books, magazines, and newspapers to frequent appearances in movies and television shows. Over the last century, celebrities, professional athletes, and other prominent figures have been publicized wearing Converse Shoes bearing the Converse Midsole Trademark.

11. Converse has served approximately 120 cease-and-desist letters at trade shows, and served additional letters and filed federal district court lawsuits, to protect consumer perceptions and to police the Converse Midsole Trademark.

12. Defendants in federal district court lawsuits have entered into consent judgments admitting that the trademarks at issue in those lawsuits, including the Converse Midsole Trademark, are “distinctive and non-functional,” “well known, famous and associated with Converse, and that the goodwill appurtenant thereto belongs exclusively to Converse.”

13. Likewise, violators to whom Converse sent cease-and-desist letters entered into settlement agreements in which violators admit that the midsole design of the Converse Midsole Trademark is well known, famous, and associated with Converse; non-functional; and valid and enforceable.

14. As a result of more than 80 years of exclusive use of the Converse Midsole Trademark; ubiquitous advertising, sales, and distribution of shoes bearing the Converse Midsole Trademark; the intentional copying and recognition of Converse’s rights by others; and because of the vast unsolicited and salutary publicity of the Converse Midsole Trademark in connection with Converse, the Converse Midsole Trademark enjoys substantial secondary meaning as a trademark connected with Converse and is, and was at all relevant times, famous among the general consuming public of the United States and in New York.

15. With their launch in 1917, All Star shoes also included a distinct diamond pattern outsole, the Converse Outsole Trademark. Since that time, substantially all Converse Shoes bearing the Converse Midsole Trademark have also included the Converse Outsole Trademark. To that end, all of the sales, distribution, and mass appeal described in connection with the Converse Midsole Trademark above apply equally to the Converse Outsole Trademark, and

Converse owns trademark rights in its distinctive and non-functional Converse Outsole Trademark.

16. As with the Converse Midsole Trademark, the Converse Outsole Trademark has been featured on approximately one billion pairs of Converse Shoes sold worldwide throughout the last century. Indeed, the design has been publicized in advertisements and promotions for nearly a century. As a result, the Converse Outsole Trademark enjoys substantial secondary meaning as a trademark connected with Converse.

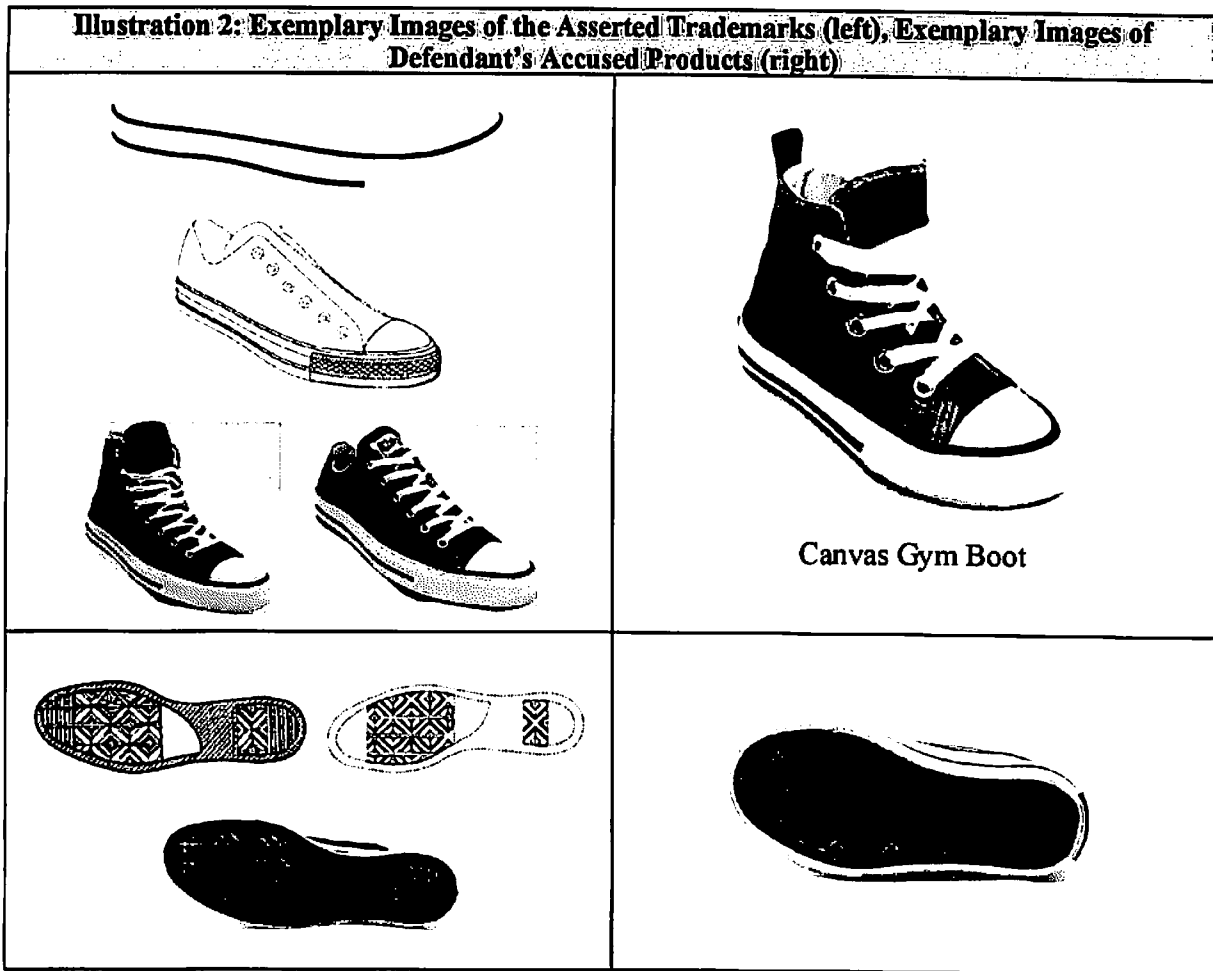
General Allegations – Defendant’s Unauthorized Activities

17. On information and belief, Defendant sells, offers to sell, distributes, promotes, and/or advertises footwear products bearing confusingly similar imitations of the Asserted Trademarks (the “Accused Products”) that are likely to cause consumer confusion with and dilution of the Asserted Trademarks.

18. On information and belief, Defendant sells, offers to sell, distributes, promotes, and/or advertises Accused Products in competition with Converse.

19. On information and belief, Defendant’s Accused Products travel in similar channels of trade and are sold to similar consumers as Converse Shoes bearing the Asserted Trademarks.

20. On information and belief, Defendant sells, offers to sell, distributes, promotes, and/or advertises the Accused Products in several styles, including at least its “Canvas Gym Boot” footwear products. Illustration 2 below compares the Asserted Trademarks to images of representative Accused Products.



21. Converse owned valid rights in the Asserted Trademarks, and the Converse Midsole Trademark was famous in connection with Converse, before Defendant began selling, offering to sell, distributing, promoting, or advertising the Accused Products.

22. Converse has never authorized Defendant to use the Asserted Trademarks.

23. On information and belief, Defendant knew of the Asserted Trademarks before it began selling, offering to sell, distributing, promoting, and/or advertising the Accused Products.

24. On information and belief – and as evidenced by the facts and circumstances alleged above – Defendant has intentionally and willfully violated the Asserted Trademarks.

**Count I: Trademark Infringement under Section 32(1) of the Lanham Act
(15 U.S.C. § 1114(1))**

25. Converse re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 24 above, inclusive, and incorporates them by reference herein.

26. Defendant's offers to sell, sales, distribution, promotion, and/or advertisement of Accused Products violates Section 32(1) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1).

27. Converse owns duly issued and validly subsisting rights in U.S. Trademark Registration Nos. 4,398,753; 3,258,103; and 1,588,960 covering the Asserted Trademarks. Each of the Asserted Trademarks has a distinctive overall appearance that is non-functional, and has also acquired substantial secondary meaning in the marketplace through Converse's extensive and continuous use, advertising, promotion, and sales of products bearing the Asserted Trademarks for many decades in the United States. Through that extensive and continuous use, advertising, promotion, and sales, the Asserted Trademarks became a well-known indicator of the origin and/or quality of Converse footwear before Defendant's unauthorized use of the Asserted Trademarks.

28. U.S. Trademark Registration Nos. 1,588,960 and 3,258,103, which correspond to the Converse Outsole Trademark, have become incontestable and constitute conclusive evidence of the validity of the Converse Outsole Trademark and of Converse's ownership of and exclusive right to use the Converse Outsole Trademark.

29. Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof is likely to cause consumer confusion as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of the Accused Products, at least by creating the false and misleading impression that the Accused Products are manufactured by, authorized by, or otherwise associated with Converse.

30. Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof has caused, and unless enjoined, will continue to cause substantial and irreparable injury to Converse for which Converse has no adequate remedy at law, including at least substantial and irreparable injury to the goodwill and reputation for quality associated with the Asserted Trademarks.

31. On information and belief, Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof has been intentional and willful as is evidenced at least by the near identical similarity of the Accused Products to the Asserted Trademarks, as demonstrated in Illustration 2 above, and by Defendant's knowledge of the Asserted Trademarks before it began selling, offering to sell, distributing, promoting, and/or advertising the Accused Products.

32. As a result of Defendant's conduct, Converse is entitled to injunctive relief, and Converse is also entitled to recover Defendant's profits, Converse's non-duplicative actual damages, enhanced profits and damages, costs, and reasonable attorney fees under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1116, and 1117.

**Count II: False Designation of Origin/Unfair Competition under Section 43(a) of the
Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)**

33. Converse re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 32 above, inclusive, and incorporates them by reference herein.

34. Defendant's offers to sell, sales, distribution, promotion, and/or advertisement of Accused Products, in competition with Converse, violates Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).

35. The Asserted Trademarks are federally registered under U.S. Trademark Registration Nos. 4,398,753; 3,258,103; and 1,588,960, and are entitled to protection under both federal law and common law. Each of the Asserted Trademarks has a distinctive overall

appearance that is non-functional, and has also acquired substantial secondary meaning in the marketplace through Converse's extensive and continuous use, advertising, promotion, and sales of products bearing the Asserted Trademarks for many decades in the United States. Through that extensive and continuous use, advertising, promotion, and sales, the Asserted Trademarks became a well-known indicator of the origin and/or quality of Converse footwear before Defendant's unauthorized use of the Asserted Trademarks.

36. Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof constitutes a false designation of origin and/or unfair competition that is likely to cause consumer confusion, mistake, or deception as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of the Accused Products by creating the false and misleading impression that the Accused Products are manufactured by, authorized by, or otherwise associated with Converse.

37. Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof has caused, and unless enjoined, will continue to cause substantial and irreparable injury to Converse for which Converse has no adequate remedy at law, including at least substantial and irreparable injury to the goodwill and reputation for quality associated with the Asserted Trademarks.

38. On information and belief, Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof has been intentional and willful as is evidenced at least by the near identical similarity of the Accused Products to the Asserted Trademarks, as demonstrated in Illustration 2 above, and by Defendant's knowledge of the Asserted Trademarks before it began selling, offering to sell, distributing, promoting, and/or advertising the Accused Products.

39. As a result of Defendant's conduct, Converse is entitled to injunctive relief, and Converse is also entitled to recover Defendant's profits, Converse's non-duplicative actual

damages, enhanced profits and damages, costs, and reasonable attorney fees under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1125(a), 1116, and 1117.

Count III: Dilution under Section 43(c) of the Lanham Act 15 U.S.C. § 1125(c)

40. Converse re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 39 above, inclusive, and incorporates them by reference herein.

41. Defendant's offers to sell, sales, distribution, and/or advertisement of Accused Products violates Section 43(c) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(c).

42. The Converse Midsole Trademark is federally registered under U.S. Trademark Registration No. 4,398,753, and is entitled to protection under both federal law and common law. The Converse Midsole Trademark has a distinctive overall appearance that is non-functional, and has also acquired substantial secondary meaning in the marketplace through Converse's extensive and continuous use, advertising, promotion, and sales of products bearing the Converse Midsole Trademark for many decades in the United States. Through that extensive and continuous use, advertising, promotion, and sales, the Converse Midsole Trademark became a famous and well-known indicator of the origin and/or quality of Converse footwear before Defendant's unauthorized use of the Converse Midsole Trademark.

43. Defendant's use of the Converse Midsole Trademark and/or colorable imitations thereof is likely to dilute the famous Converse Midsole Trademark at least by eroding the public's identification of the famous Converse Midsole Trademark with Converse and by lessening the capacity of the famous Converse Midsole Trademark to identify and distinguish Converse products.

44. Defendant's use of the Converse Midsole Trademark and/or colorable imitations thereof has caused, and unless enjoined, will continue to cause substantial and irreparable injury

to Converse for which Converse has no adequate remedy at law, including at least substantial and irreparable injury to the goodwill and reputation for quality associated with the Converse Midsole Trademark, and an erosion of the distinctiveness of the Converse Midsole Trademark.

45. On information and belief, Defendant's use of the Converse Midsole Trademark and/or colorable imitations thereof has been intentional and willful as is evidenced at least by the near identical similarity of the Accused Products to the Converse Midsole Trademark, as demonstrated in Illustration 2 above, and by Defendant's knowledge of the Asserted Trademarks before it began selling, offering to sell, distributing, promoting, and/or advertising the Accused Products.

46. Converse is entitled to injunctive relief, and Converse is also entitled to recover Defendant's profits, Converse's non-duplicative actual damages, enhanced profits and damages, costs, and reasonable attorney fees under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1125(c), 1116, and 1117.

Count IV: Common Law Trademark Infringement and Unfair Competition

47. Converse re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 46 above, inclusive, and incorporates them by reference herein.

48. Defendant's offers to sell, sales, distribution, promotion, or advertisement of Accused Products, in competition with Converse, constitutes common law trademark infringement and unfair competition.

49. The Asserted Trademarks are entitled to protection under the common law of the State of New York. Each of the Asserted Trademarks has a distinctive appearance that is non-functional, and has also acquired substantial secondary meaning in the marketplace through Converse's extensive and continuous use, advertising, promotion, and sales of products bearing the Asserted Trademarks for many decades in the United States. Through that extensive and continuous use, advertising, promotion, and sales, the Asserted Trademarks became a well-

known indicator of the origin and/or quality of Converse footwear before Defendant's unauthorized use of the Asserted Trademarks.

50. Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof is likely to cause consumer confusion as to the origin or sponsorship of the Accused Products by creating the false and misleading impression that the Accused Products are manufactured by, authorized by, or otherwise associated with Converse.

51. Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof has caused, and unless enjoined, will continue to cause substantial and irreparable injury to Converse for which Converse has no adequate remedy at law, including at least substantial and irreparable injury to the goodwill and reputation for quality associated with the Asserted Trademarks.

52. On information and belief, Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof has been intentional and willful as is evidenced at least by the near identical similarity of the Accused Products to the Asserted Trademarks, as demonstrated in Illustration 2 above, and by Defendant's knowledge of the Asserted Trademarks before it began selling, offering to sell, distributing, promoting, and/or advertising the Accused Products.

53. As a result of Defendant's conduct, Converse is entitled to injunctive relief, and Converse is also entitled to recover Defendant's profits, Converse's non-duplicative actual damages, punitive damages, costs, and reasonable attorney fees.

**Count V: Unlawful Deceptive Acts and Practices under New York General Business
Law § 349**

54. Converse re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 53 above, inclusive, and incorporates them by reference herein.

55. Defendant's offers to sell, sales, distribution, promotion, or advertisement of Accused Products, in competition with Converse, violates section 349 of New York General Business Law.

56. The Asserted Trademarks are entitled to protection under New York law. Each of the Asserted Trademarks has a distinctive appearance that is non-functional, and has also acquired substantial secondary meaning in the marketplace through Converse's extensive and continuous use, advertising, promotion, and sales of products bearing the Asserted Trademarks for many decades in the United States. Through that extensive and continuous use, advertising, promotion, and sales, the Asserted Trademarks became a well-known indicator of the origin and/or quality of Converse footwear before Defendant's unauthorized use of the Asserted Trademarks.

57. Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof constitutes a deceptive act and/or practice in the conduct of Defendant's business, trade, and/or commerce, and a false designation of origin and/or unfair competition that is likely to cause consumer confusion, mistake, or deception as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of the Accused Products by creating the false and misleading impression that the Accused Products are manufactured by, authorized by, or otherwise associated with Converse.

58. Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof has caused, and unless enjoined, will continue to cause substantial and irreparable injury to Converse for which Converse has no adequate remedy at law, including at least substantial and irreparable injury to the goodwill and reputation for quality associated with the Asserted Trademarks.

59. On information and belief, Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof has been intentional and willful as is evidenced at least by the near identical similarity of the Accused Products to the Asserted Trademarks, as demonstrated in Illustration 2 above, and by Defendant's knowledge of the Asserted Trademarks before it began selling, offering to sell, distributing, promoting, and/or advertising the Accused Products.

60. As a result of Defendant's conduct, Converse is entitled to injunctive relief, and Converse is also entitled to recover actual damages, enhanced damages, punitive damages, and reasonable attorney's fees.

Count VI: Trademark Infringement under New York General Business Law § 133

61. Converse re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 60 above, inclusive, and incorporates them by reference herein.

62. Defendant's offers to sell, sales, distribution, promotion, or advertisement of Accused Products, in competition with Converse, violates section 133 of New York General Business Law.

63. The Asserted Trademarks are entitled to protection under New York law. Each of the Asserted Trademarks has a distinctive appearance that is non-functional, and has also acquired substantial secondary meaning in the marketplace through Converse's extensive and continuous use, advertising, promotion, and sales of products bearing the Asserted Trademarks for many decades in the United States. Through that extensive and continuous use, advertising, promotion, and sales, the Asserted Trademarks became a well-known indicator of the origin and/or quality of Converse footwear before Defendant's unauthorized use of the Asserted Trademarks.

64. Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof constitutes a false designation of origin and/or unfair competition that is likely to cause consumer

confusion, mistake, or deception as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of the Accused Products by creating the false and misleading impression that the Accused Products are manufactured by, authorized by, or otherwise associated with Converse.

65. Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof has caused, and unless enjoined, will continue to cause substantial and irreparable injury to Converse for which Converse has no adequate remedy at law, including at least substantial and irreparable injury to the goodwill and reputation for quality associated with the Asserted Trademarks.

66. On information and belief, Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof has been intentional, willful, and with the intent to deceive and/or mislead the public as is evidenced at least by the near identical similarity of the Accused Products to the Asserted Trademarks, as demonstrated in Illustration 2 above, and by Defendant's knowledge of the Asserted Trademarks before it began selling, offering to sell, distributing, promoting, and/or advertising the Accused Products.

67. As a result of Defendant's conduct, Converse is entitled to injunctive relief enjoining Defendant's conduct described above.

Count VII: Dilution under New York General Business Law § 360-L

68. Converse re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 67 above, inclusive, and incorporates them by reference herein.

69. Defendant's offers to sell, sales, distribution, or advertisement of Accused Products violates section 360-L of New York General Business Law.

70. The Asserted Trademarks are entitled to protection under New York law. Each of the Asserted Trademarks has a distinctive appearance that is non-functional, and has also

acquired substantial secondary meaning in the marketplace through Converse's extensive and continuous use, advertising, promotion, and sales of products bearing the Asserted Trademarks for many decades in the United States. Through that extensive and continuous use, advertising, promotion, and sales, the Asserted Trademarks became a well-known indicator of the origin and quality of Converse footwear before Defendant's unauthorized use of the Asserted Trademarks. The Converse Midsole Trademark also became famous before Defendant's unauthorized use of the Converse Midsole Trademark.

71. Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof on its Accused Products that are substantially similar to the Asserted Trademarks is likely to dilute the Asserted Trademarks at least by eroding the public's identification of the Asserted Trademarks with Converse and by lessening the capacity of the Asserted Trademarks to identify and distinguish Converse footwear products.

72. Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof has caused, and unless enjoined, will continue to cause substantial and irreparable injury to Converse for which Converse has no adequate remedy at law, including at least substantial and irreparable injury to the goodwill and reputation for quality associated with the Asserted Trademarks.

73. On information and belief, Defendant's use of the Asserted Trademarks and/or colorable imitations thereof has been intentional and willful as is evidenced at least by the substantial and near identical similarity of the Accused Products to the Asserted Trademarks, as demonstrated in Illustration 2 above, and by Defendant's knowledge of the Asserted Trademarks before it began selling, offering to sell, distributing, promoting, and/or advertising the Accused Products.

74. As a result of Defendant's conduct, Converse is entitled to injunctive relief enjoining Defendant's conduct described above.

Jury Demand

Converse demands a trial by jury.

Relief Sought

WHEREFORE, Converse respectfully prays for:

A. Judgment that Defendant has (i) willfully infringed the Asserted Trademarks in violation of § 1114 of Title 15 in the United States Code; (ii) willfully used false designations of origin and/or engaged in unfair competition in violation of § 1125(a) of Title 15 in the United States Code; (iii) willfully diluted the Converse Midsole Trademark in violation of § 1125(c) of Title 15 in the United States Code; (iv) willfully infringed the Asserted Trademarks and engaged in unfair competition in violation of the common law of New York; (v) willfully committed deceptive acts in violation of Section 349 of the New York General Business Law; (vi) willfully committed acts with the intent to deceive or mislead in violation of Section 133 of the New York General Business Law; and (vii) willfully diluted the Asserted Trademarks in violation of Section 360 of the New York General Business Law.

B. An injunction prohibiting Defendant and each of its agents, employees, servants, attorneys, successors and assigns, and all others in privity or acting in concert therewith from continuing infringement, false designation of origin, unfair competition, and dilution of the Asserted Trademarks, including at least from selling, offering to sell, distributing, or advertising the Accused Products, or any other products that use a copy, reproduction, and/or colorable imitation of the Asserted Trademarks;

C. An order directing the destruction of all Accused Products, or any other products that use a copy, reproduction, and/or colorable imitation of the Asserted Trademarks, in Defendant's possession or control, and the destruction of all advertising materials related to the Accused Products in Defendant's possession or control, including on the Internet;

D. An award of Defendant's non-duplicative profits, Converse's actual damages, enhanced profits and damages, punitive damages, costs, and reasonable attorney fees for Defendant's trademark infringements and dilution, and acts of unfair competition and unfair business practices; and

E. Such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,



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Dated: October 14, 2014

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Attorneys for Plaintiff, Converse Inc.

Exhibit 1

7439767

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

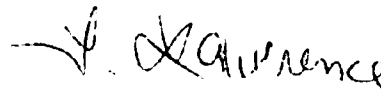
**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office**

September 24, 2013

**THE ATTACHED U.S. TRADEMARK REGISTRATION 4,398,753 IS
CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY OF THE REGISTRATION ISSUED BY
THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE WHICH
REGISTRATION IS IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT.**

**REGISTERED FOR A TERM OF 10 YEARS FROM *September 10, 2013*
SAID RECORDS SHOW TITLE TO BE IN: *Registrant***

**By Authority of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property
and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office**

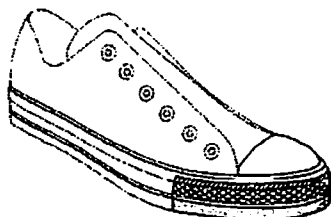


**T. LAWRENCE
Certifying Officer**



United States of America

United States Patent and Trademark Office



Reg. No. 4,398,753

Registered Sep. 10, 2013

Int. CL: 25

TRADEMARK

PRINCIPAL REGISTER

CONVERSE INC. (DELAWARE CORPORATION)
ONE HIGH STREET
NORTHANDOVER, MA 01845

FOR: FOOTWEAR, IN CLASS 25 (U.S. CLS. 22 AND 39).

FIRST USE 0-0-1946; IN COMMERCE 0-0-1946.

OWNER OF U.S. REG. NOS. 4,062,112 AND 4,065,482.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF THE DESIGN OF THE TWO STRIPES ON THE MIDSOLE OF THE SHOE, THE DESIGN OF THE TOE CAP, THE DESIGN OF THE MULTI-LAYERED TOE BUMPER FEATURING DIAMONDS AND LINE PATTERNS, AND THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THESE ELEMENTS TO EACH OTHER. THE BROKEN LINES SHOW THE POSITION OF THE MARK AND ARE NOT CLAIMED AS PART OF THE MARK.

SEC. 2(F).

SER. NO. 85-696,598, FILED 8-6-2012.

KIMBERLY FRYE, EXAMINING ATTORNEY



Lisa Street Hu
Acting Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

**REQUIREMENTS TO MAINTAIN YOUR FEDERAL
TRADEMARK REGISTRATION**

**WARNING: YOUR REGISTRATION WILL BE CANCELLED IF YOU DO NOT FILE THE
DOCUMENTS BELOW DURING THE SPECIFIED TIME PERIODS.**

Requirements in the First Ten Years*
What and When to File:

First Filing Deadline: You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) between the 5th and 6th years after the registration date. See 15 U.S.C. §§1058, 1141k. If the declaration is accepted, the registration will continue in force for the remainder of the ten-year period, calculated from the registration date, unless cancelled by an order of the Commissioner for Trademarks or a federal court.

Second Filing Deadline: You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) and an Application for Renewal between the 9th and 10th years after the registration date.*
See 15 U.S.C. §1059.

Requirements in Successive Ten-Year Periods*
What and When to File:

You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) and an Application for Renewal between every 9th and 10th-year period, calculated from the registration date.*

Grace Period Filings*

The above documents will be accepted as timely if filed within six months after the deadlines listed above with the payment of an additional fee.

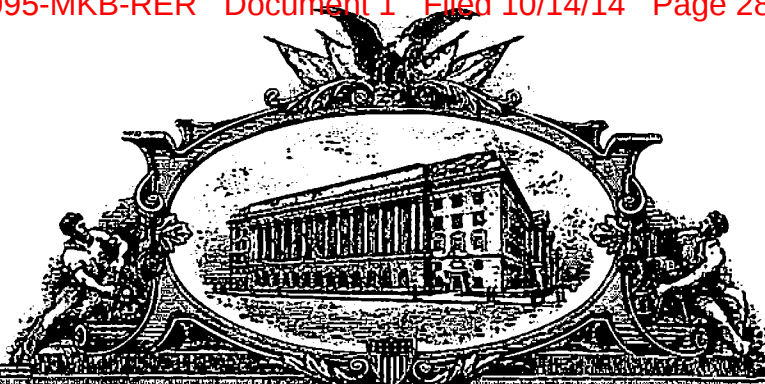
The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) will NOT send you any future notice or reminder of these filing requirements.

***ATTENTION MADRID PROTOCOL REGISTRANTS:** The holder of an international registration with an extension of protection to the United States under the Madrid Protocol must timely file the Declarations of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) referenced above directly with the USPTO. The time periods for filing are based on the U.S. registration date (not the international registration date). The deadlines and grace periods for the Declarations of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) are identical to those for nationally issued registrations. See 15 U.S.C. §§1058, 1141k. However, owners of international registrations do not file renewal applications at the USPTO. Instead, the holder must file a renewal of the underlying international registration at the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, under Article 7 of the Madrid Protocol, before the expiration of each ten-year term of protection, calculated from the date of the international registration. See 15 U.S.C. §1141j. For more information and renewal forms for the international registration, see <http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/>.

NOTE: Fees and requirements for maintaining registrations are subject to change. Please check the USPTO website for further information. With the exception of renewal applications for registered extensions of protection, you can file the registration maintenance documents referenced above online at <http://www.uspto.gov>.

Exhibit 2

7324909



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

United States Patent and Trademark Office

November 17, 2011

**THE ATTACHED U.S. TRADEMARK REGISTRATION 3,258,103 IS
CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY WHICH IS IN FULL FORCE AND
EFFECT WITH NOTATIONS OF ALL STATUTORY ACTIONS TAKEN
THEREON AS DISCLOSED BY THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE.**

REGISTERED FOR A TERM OF 10 YEARS FROM *July 03, 2007*

AMENDMENT/CORRECTION/NEW CERT(SEC7) ISSUED

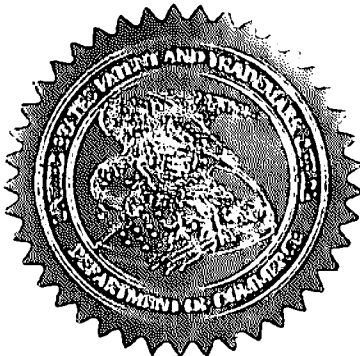
SAID RECORDS SHOW TITLE TO BE IN:

REGISTRANT

**By Authority of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property
and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office**


N. WILLIAMS

Certifying Officer



Int. Cl.: 25

Prior U.S. Cls.: 22 and 39

Reg. No. 3,258,103

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Registered July 3, 2007

Amended

OG Date Jan. 29, 2008

**TRADEMARK
PRINCIPAL REGISTER**



CONVERSE INC. (DELAWARE COR-
PORATION)
ONE HIGH STREET
NORTH ANDOVER, MA 018452501

OWNER OF U.S. REG. NO. 1,588,960.

THE STIPPLING IS A FEATURE OF
THE MARK.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF A THREE
DIMENSIONAL TREAD DESIGN LO-
CATED ON THE OUTSOLE OF A SHOE.

THE BROKEN LINES AND THE SHAPES
THEREOF ARE INTENDED TO SHOW
THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THE
MARK IS USED AND ARE NOT
CLAIMED AS A FEATURE OR BOUND-
ARY OF THE MARK.

SEC. 2(F).

FOR: FOOTWEAR, IN CLASS 25 (U.S.
CLS. 22 AND 39).

FIRST USE 0-0-1920; IN COMMERCE
0-0-1920.

SER. NO. 78-845,880, FILED 3-24-2006.

*In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and caused the seal of The Patent and Trademark
Office to be affixed on Jan. 29, 2008.*

DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Int. Cl.: 25

Prior U.S. Cls.: 22 and 39

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Reg. No. 3,258,103

Registered July 3, 2007

**TRADEMARK
PRINCIPAL REGISTER**



CONVERSE INC. (ILLINOIS CORPORATION)
ONE HIGH STREET
NORTH ANDOVER, MA 018452501

FOR: FOOTWEAR, IN CLASS 25 (U.S. CLS. 22 AND 39).

FIRST USE 0-0-1920; IN COMMERCE 0-0-1920.

OWNER OF U.S. REG. NO. 1,588,960.

THE STIPPLING IS A FEATURE OF THE MARK.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF A THREE DIMENSIONAL TREAD DESIGN LOCATED ON THE OUTSOLE OF A SHOE. THE BROKEN LINES AND THE SHAPES THEREOF ARE INTENDED TO SHOW THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THE MARK IS USED AND ARE NOT CLAIMED AS A FEATURE OR BOUNDARY OF THE MARK.

SEC. 2(F).

SER. NO. 78-845,880, FILED 3-24-2006.

PAUL E. FAHRENKOPF, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

Exhibit 3

7324915

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office**

November 17, 2011

**THE ATTACHED U.S. TRADEMARK REGISTRATION 1,588,960 IS
CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY WHICH IS IN FULL FORCE AND
EFFECT WITH NOTATIONS OF ALL STATUTORY ACTIONS TAKEN
THEREON AS DISCLOSED BY THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE.**

**REGISTERED FOR A TERM OF 10 YEARS FROM *March 27, 1990*
2nd RENEWAL FOR A TERM OF 10 YEARS FROM *March 27, 2010*
SECTION 8 & 15**

SAID RECORDS SHOW TITLE TO BE IN:

CONVERSE INC.

A DELAWARE CORPORATION

**By Authority of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property
and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office**

***E. Bornett*
E. BORNETT
Certifying Officer**

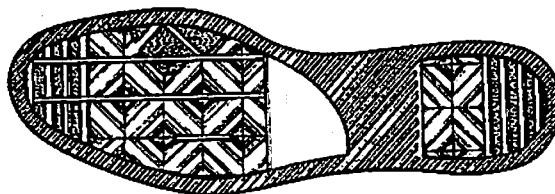


Int. Cl.: 25

Prior U.S. Cls.: 22 and 39

United States Patent and Trademark Office **Reg. No. 1,588,960**
Registered Mar. 27, 1990

TRADEMARK
PRINCIPAL REGISTER



CONVERSE, INC. (DELAWARE CORPORATION)
ONE FORDHAM ROAD
NORTH READING, MA 018642680

FOR: ATHLETIC FOOTWEAR, IN CLASS 25
(U.S. CLS. 22 AND 39).

FIRST USE 0-0-1920; IN COMMERCE
0-0-1920.

THE LINING AND STIPPLING IN THE
MARK ARE FEATURES OF THE MARK AND
DOES NOT INTENDED TO INDICATE COLOR.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF A THREE DI-
MENSIONAL SOLE OF SHOE DESIGN.
SEC. 2(F).

SER. NO. 73-678,528, FILED 8-14-1987.

JANICE O'LEAR, EXAMINING ATTORNEY